

CHAPTER 2—NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Chapter 2 within the *RMP Digest* consists entirely of a table organized by resource/program area. This table is separated into the same sections found in Chapter 3: Resources, Resource Uses, Fire Ecology, Special Area Designations, and Social and Economic Conditions.

The information contained in the “No Action” table identifies the current management that would continue under a “No Action Alternative”. The “No Action” alternative is a continuation of existing management, not an alternative that proposes to do nothing. The information in the Chapter 2 table has been compiled from a variety of sources, including the 1979 Management Framework Plan (MFP), the 1981 Mountain-Foothills Grazing EIS, and various other subsequent planning documents, authorities, and policy statements that have amended the Dillon MFP. Decisions from the MFP have been carried forward if analysis determined they were “valid”. Decisions that are no longer

within the legal or regulatory constraints on the agency were not considered valid.

The table in Chapter 2 has been formatted with a separate blank column to the right of the current management column so it can be used as a worksheet by the reader to identify management options in comparison to the current management identified by BLM. Public workshops being convened by the Montana Consensus Council along with Beaverhead and Madison Counties as cooperating agencies in the Dillon RMP development will provide opportunities for the public to provide suggestions for BLM to consider as management alternatives are developed for the Draft RMP/EIS.

Chapter 2 in the formal Draft RMP/EIS will contain a narrative description of alternatives considered but not fully analyzed as well as a range of action alternatives from which to choose, including a narrative description and a comparative table.

RESOURCES	
<i>Air Quality</i>	
Goal 1—Meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards and the Prevention of Significant Deterioration with all authorized actions.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incorporate mitigation to minimize air quality degradation into project proposals as necessary, especially prescribed burn treatments. 2. Require permits, where appropriate, for stationary facilities. 3. Participate in state and tribal smoke management programs in accordance with the EPA <i>Interim Air Quality Policy for Wildland and Prescribed Fires</i> (April 1998). Coordinate with Montana/Idaho Airshed Group and MT DEQ. 4. Implement the Butte District Standards for Rangeland Health to ensure air quality meets State standards. 	
<i>Cultural Resources</i>	
Goal 1—Preserve and protect significant cultural resources and ensure that they are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nominate Everson Creek and Muddy Creek to the National Register of Historic Places as archaeological districts. 2. Prepare and implement cultural resource management plans for Everson Creek, Muddy Creek, Sheep Creek Wickiup, and Virginia City Historic District. 3. See ACEC section for potential ACECs identified for cultural values. 	
Goal 2—Reduce imminent threats from natural or human-caused deterioration, or potential conflict with other resource uses, by identifying priority geographic areas for new field inventory, based upon a probability for unrecorded significant resources.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct cultural resource inventory, monitoring, protection, stabilization, and public education in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act as funding allows. 2. Conduct inventory in the following priority areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruby Mountains • Centennial Mountains and Continental Divide • Axolotl Lakes area • West End--Lima Reservoir • Moore Creek and East Virginia City Hill • Rochester area • Iron Rod area • South Clark Canyon-North Tendoy Mountains • Blacktail Ridge • Sweetwater Mountains • East Pioneer Foothills • Little Pioneer Foothills • Little Basin Creek and foothills • Glendale Area 	
Goal 3—Ensure that all authorizations for land and resource use avoid inadvertent damage to federal and non-federal cultural resources in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for all federal undertakings. 	

2. Manage historic mining properties in accordance with programmatic agreement between BLM, Forest Service, and the Montana SHPO.	
Goal 4—Promote stewardship, conservation, and appreciation of cultural resources through educational and public outreach programs in accordance with the BLM Heritage Education program.	
1. Encourage scientific use of cultural resources by university field schools.	
2. Prepare a cultural resource awareness program designed to enhance public appreciation of cultural resource values.	
Goal 5—Consult with Native Americans to identify any of their cultural values or religious beliefs that may be affected by BLM authorizations or actions.	
1. Conduct legally required consultation with federally recognized Indian tribes as sovereign nations in a government-to-government relationship with the United States.	
<i>Fisheries</i>	
Goal 1—Manage habitat for resident coldwater species that are of high economic, social, or scientific value.	
1. Coordinate with MT FWP on fisheries introduction proposals. 2. Implement a habitat management plan on Big Sheep Creek and Muddy Creek. 3. Implement fisheries habitat and water quality surveys on perennial streams to monitor trends. 4. Perform long-term fish habitat surveys to document and monitor trends. 5. Maintain a working relationship with MT FWP to regulate fishing. 6. Encourage maintenance work on diversion structures. 7. Construct fences to either manage or eliminate livestock grazing on BLM lands on the following streams: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madison River tracts • Big Sheep Creek • Taylor Creek 8. Coordinate with private entities to modify dams or outlets on Axolotl Lake, Reservoir Lake, and Twin Lakes in order to sustain fish values. 9. Consider and coordinate the conservation of wildlife resources affected by water development programs (Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958). 10. Conserve riparian/wetland habitat by intensifying cooperative efforts among state, private and federal interests (Emergency Wetland Resources Act of 1986) 11. Conserve, restore and manage fish and wildlife species and their habitat in cooperation with state wildlife agencies (Sikes Act of 1974, as amended). 12. Minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands (EO 11990 of May 1977).	

13. Promote and improve recreational fishing (EO 12962 of June 7, 1995)	
Goal 2—Ensure that aquatic habitat is of suitable quality to support a diversity of plant and animal communities.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase pool/riffle habitat along streams through the use of artificial structures. 2. Participate in an interagency effort to resolve the Ennis Lake thermal pollution problem. 	
Geology	
Goal 1—Provide opportunities for use of the geology of the area while protecting resource values.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Post and protect the geologic features of the following sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wedding Ring Rock or Lime Kiln Arch • Squirrel Rock • Road Agents Rock 2. Protect the geologic feature formed by Nemesis Mountain and Sheep Mountain in the Centennial Range. 3. See ACEC section for potential ACECs identified for geologic values. 	
Paleontology	
Goal 1—Preserve and protect significant paleontological resources and ensure that they are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain an inventory of paleontological sites and localities. 2. Require permits for individuals or institutions conducting paleontological investigations for vertebrate fossils on public lands and insure that fossils remain in Federal ownership in perpetuity. 3. See ACEC section for potential ACECs identified for paleontological values. 	
Goal 2—Ensure that proposed land uses initiated or authorized by BLM avoid inadvertent damage to federal and non-federal paleontological resources.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior to projects that may result in surface or sub-surface disturbance, conduct an inventory for vertebrate paleontological resources in conjunction with the inventory for cultural resources. 	
Goal 3—Promote the stewardship, conservation, and appreciation of paleontological resources through appropriate educational and public outreach programs.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage scientific use of paleontological resources by university field schools. 2. Develop paleontological resource awareness programs designed to enhance public appreciation of paleontological and other fossil resource values. 	
Soils	
Goal 1—Reduce the possibility of mass wasting on unstable soils.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain canopy cover determined necessary to protect unstable soils. 2. Surface disturbance associated with timber harvest will be allowed on unstable soils if acceptable techniques are applied to mitigate the possible negative effects of mass wasting. 	

3. Address isolated slumps on a site-by-site basis, based upon intensity of disturbance proposed. Require detailed engineering design and geologic analysis in areas of suspected instability and require mitigation plans.	
Goal 2—Minimize soil compaction and erosion.	
1. Diagnose soil compaction and erosion problems using the Indicators of Rangeland Health.	
2. Use appropriate mitigation or place seasonal restrictions on OHV use, oil and gas exploration, leasable mineral exploration, timber harvest, livestock grazing, and other BLM activities in areas with significant soil compaction or erosion hazard.	
<i>Special Status Species—Animals</i>	
Goal 1—Improve or provide habitat to bring listed and candidate species that use public lands to population levels at which the measures required by the Endangered Species Act are no longer necessary; i.e., to recovery or downlisting status.	
1. Conduct screening on projects proposed in the DFO and consult with the US Fish and Wildlife Service where impacts are anticipated on threatened or endangered species or designated habitat. Evaluate proposed projects for impacts to sensitive species.	
2. Ensure that proposed actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or cause its habitat to be adversely modified or destroyed (Endangered Species Act of 1973).	
3. Provide habitat for species of special concern. Treat these species as candidate species for review or consultation.	
4. Optimize the prey base for peregrine falcon in the Centennial Valley through livestock management or exclusion.	
5. Maintain the Palisades area (T.10S, R.1W, Section 1) west of the Madison River free from human disturbance such as roads, oil and gas exploration, campgrounds, and unauthorized OHVs to protect potential peregrine falcon nesting.	
6. Continue participation in Montana coordinated peregrine falcon monitoring	
7. Continue participation in Montana State Bald Eagle Management Plan implementation and monitoring.	
8. Retain the Culver Pond tract for bald eagle habitat.	
9. Provide protection for bald eagles, their nests, eggs, and parts (Bald Eagle Act of 1940).	
<i>Special Status Species—Fish</i>	
Goal 1—Manage candidate, sensitive, and State-listed fish on public lands and the ecosystems on which they depend to improve their status and to prevent the need for Federal listing.	
1. Inventory occurrence and distribution of sensitive species, identify essential habitats, and determine the significance of public lands in the conservation and recovery of these species.	

2. Create objectives and implement actions through management plans that will ensure the conservation and recovery of threatened and endangered species and their habitats.	
Goal 2—Ensure the conservation and recovery of threatened and endangered species and their habitats.	
1. Conduct screening on projects proposed in the Dillon FO and consult with the US Fish and Wildlife Service where impacts are anticipated on threatened or endangered species or designated habitat. Evaluate proposed projects for impacts to sensitive species. 2. Ensure that the status of any species that is considered sensitive or candidate for listing does not decline so that listing becomes necessary. 3. Ensure that no BLM action jeopardizes the continued existence of any Federal or State-listed, proposed, or candidate species, or their habitats, nor jeopardizes the likelihood of recovery of any of these species.	
Goal 3—Ensure the long-term, self-sustaining persistence and maintain the genetic diversity of the individual populations of westslope cutthroat trout in the Dillon Field Office.	
1. Protect all 100% pure WCT populations within the Dillon FO. 2. Protect all populations of WCT with genetic purity of 90% or greater. 3. Protect all populations of WCT with unknown genetic purity. 4. Conduct population surveys of westslope cutthroat trout on BLM lands and participate in genetic sampling projects. 5. Participate in implementation of the MOU and Conservation Agreement for WCT in Montana. 6. Take the following actions to protect, enhance and restore WCT habitat and populations within the Dillon FO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of habitat available for all age classes of WCT • Reduce or eliminate livestock impacts on >90% WCT streams. • Conduct intensive non-native removal on WCT streams in cooperation with MT FWP. • Increase numbers in populations, and/or expand populations of WCT to protect existing populations and help them persist over time. • Improve connectivity between WCT populations where possible. • Install fish passage barriers on genetically pure streams to eliminate the risk of hybridization. • Minimize surface disturbance that may cause siltation in WCT watersheds. • Encourage maintenance work on diversion structures to reduce WCT loss in irrigation ditches. • Improve stream flows in WCT streams. 7. Participate in westslope cutthroat trout technical committees.	
Goal 4—Ensure the long term self sustaining persistence of fluvial and adfluvial arctic grayling in the Dillon Field Office area.	
1. Develop a cooperative agreement with Fish, Wildlife and Parks for adequate protection and access to the fluvial arctic grayling brood pond within the Axolotl Lakes area. 2. Participate in implementation of the Restoration Plan for fluvial arctic grayling.	

3. Improve stream flows in grayling streams.	
4. Participate in grayling technical committees.	
<i>Special Status Species–Plants</i>	
Goal 1–Identify, conserve, and monitor rare, vulnerable, and representative habitats, plant communities, and ecosystems.	
1. Partner with the Montana Natural Heritage Program to inventory special status plants and plant communities and conduct limited monitoring and research on select populations of sensitive plants.	
2. See ACEC section for potential ACECs identified for sensitive plant values.	
Goal 2–Ensure that proposed land uses initiated or authorized by BLM avoid inadvertent damage to federal and non-federal habitats supporting special status plants and plant communities.	
1. Protect the sensitive plant species listed for the DFO where they are known to occur on public lands.	
2. Rely on existing plant inventories to predict presence/absence of sensitive plants when authorizing land uses or constructing projects on public land.	
3. Consider the potential for adverse effects on sensitive plants and recommend mitigation measures to protect them during preparation of site-specific environmental documents.	
4. Consult with US Fish and Wildlife Service when a threatened or endangered plant is discovered on public land in the Dillon FO.	
5. Protect any threatened or endangered plant(s) known to occur on public land.	
Goal 3—Promote public awareness, appreciation and understanding of rare plants and their habitats.	
1. Provide financial assistance to help maintain the Montana National Heritage Program’s web-based rare plant field guide.	
2. Educate weed crews to recognize and avoid special status plants and their habitats.	
<i>Vegetation–Forests and Woodlands</i>	
Goal 1–Manage forests and woodlands to sustain their health and diversity.	
1. Provide the opportunity for both traditional and non-traditional use on forest and woodlands.	
2. Use forest health treatments identified in landscape analyses to treat lands in the Pioneers and Gravellys. Continue conventional treatments emphasizing forest product prescriptions outside of the Pioneer and Gravelly landscapes.	
3. Continue collaborative vegetation landscape analysis on a multi-agency ownership basis.	
4. Conduct forest vegetation inventory utilizing the Forest Vegetation Information System (FORVIS).	
5. Place special emphasis for treatment on vegetation that has missed two or more fire cycles.	

6. Be proactive in forest treatments designed to maintain forest health.	
<i>Vegetation–Rangelands</i>	
Goal 1–Manage the vegetative resource to maintain a diversity of ecological conditions on upland vegetation.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement the Butte District Standards for Rangeland Health. 2. Complete assessments for rangeland health on a priority watershed basis. 3. Make adjustments in carrying capacity or grazing systems in response to monitoring data, trend information, and rangeland health assessments to achieve desired ecological conditions for upland vegetation. 	
<i>Vegetation–Riparian and Wetlands</i>	
Goal 1–Restore and maintain riparian wetland areas so that at least 725 miles of streams and 2,050 acres of wetlands are in proper functioning condition.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement the Butte District Standards for Rangeland Health. 2. Implement State of Montana Forestry BMPs that establish stream side management zones. 3. Utilize oil and gas leasing stipulations that create buffer zones around streams and wetlands. 4. Develop site-specific objectives and management strategies for riparian and wetland areas during the development of activity plans. 5. Consider and coordinate the conservation of wildlife resources affected by water development programs (Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958). 6. Conserve riparian/wetland habitat by intensifying cooperative efforts among state, private and federal interests (Emergency Wetland Resources Act of 1986) 7. Minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands (EO 11990 of May 1977). 8. Reduce hazards to human safety and preserve values served by floodplains (EO 11988 of May 1977). 	
<i>Visual Resources</i>	
Goal 1–Manage scenic values in accordance with the objectives established for VRM classes.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage visual resources according to established VRM classes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 130,924 acres would be managed under the provisions of Visual Management Class I. • Approximately 63,221 acres would be managed under the provisions of Visual Management Class II. • Approximately 223,787 acres would be managed under the provisions of Visual Management Class III. • Approximately 543,311 acres would be managed under the provisions of Visual Management Class IV. 2. Prepare rehabilitation plans to address landscape modifications on a case-by-case basis. 	

3. See ACEC section for potential ACECs identified for scenic values.	
<i>Water</i>	
Goal 1–Restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the waters in the Dillon FO to protect beneficial uses.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement the Butte District Standards for Rangeland Health to ensure water quality meets State standards. 2. Comply with the non-degradation provisions of the Montana Water Quality Act. 3. Work cooperatively with the State of Montana and local watershed groups in development of water quality management plans. 4. Implement the provisions of BLM-MOU-MT923-0214 between the BLM and the MT DEQ. 5. Coordinate with MT DEQ and communities, as requested, to develop Source Water Protection Plans. 6. Review projects on a case-by-case basis to prevent impacts to water quality. 7. Maintain water rights and instream flow reservations subject to Montana water law. 8. Implement watershed rehabilitation measures as soon as possible after major catastrophic natural or human-caused fire or flood events. 9. Implement Best Management Practices to address non point source water pollution. 	
<i>Wild Horses and Burros</i>	
Goal 1–Promote the wild horse and burro adoption program.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct public education and compliance inspections as required. 	
<i>Wildlife</i>	
Goal 1–Game Species Ensure that native big game/small game species are provided habitat of sufficient quantity and quality to sustain their ecological, economic, and social values.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take the following action to provide sufficient habitat and forage to support population goals in the Montana State Elk Management Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider elk forage needs during allotment management planning by establishing livestock forage utilization levels, implementing specific grazing strategies, developing range projects, or excluding livestock use on grazing allotments. 2. Take the following actions to provide suitable coniferous habitat for elk and mule deer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain cover values to provide security and thermal cover for elk and mule deer. • Analyze big game cover needs on a case-by-case basis for any proposed projects in forested habitat. 3. Allow no timber harvest activities in the following areas: 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaw Basin (200 acres in T.1S, R.4W, Sections 4 and 5) • Noble Creek (80 acres in T.4S, R.4W, Section 5) • North End of the Tendoys (200 acres in scattered tracts between Bell Canyon, Garfield Canyon, and Kate Creek) • Divide Creek (60 acres in T.12S, R.14W, Section 9) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Take the following actions to provide an environment that is free from obstruction to movement of big game animals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modify fences identified as barriers to wildlife movement. • Require new construction to follow "wildlife-friendly" manual specifications. 5. Maintain motorized travel restrictions to prevent disturbance of big game habitats, elk calving areas, and upland game bird wintering and breeding areas. Allow motorized travel for authorized uses on a permitted case-by-case basis. 6. Take the following actions to provide browse on elk, mule deer, antelope, and sage grouse habitats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forego activities such as prescribed burning, spraying, and mechanical alteration in sagebrush habitat that is important for wildlife species. • Maintain cattle as primary class of livestock on mountain mahogany habitat. Sheep grazing on mountain mahogany habitats will be mitigated through specific grazing treatments, or where necessary, eliminated. 7. Coordinate with MTFWP on management of big game habitat. Provide up to two years review time for all proposed vegetation manipulation projects. 8. Implement the Revised Guidelines for Management of Domestic Sheep and Goats in Native Wild Sheep Habitats (WO IM 98-140). 9. See ACEC section for potential ACECs identified for wildlife values. 10. Assure the availability of quality herbaceous cover and forage for sage grouse, antelope, and other wildlife species within moist meadow and sagebrush swales. This is done on a case-by-case basis by implementing utilization recommendations or other management actions. 11. Incorporate wildlife habitat management activities into project proposals and mitigate impacts on a case-by-case basis. 12. Limit livestock utilization on elk winter habitat to 35% at the activity plan level on a case-by-case basis in coordination with MDFWP. 13. Continue established travel restrictions and apply timing or occupancy stipulations to recreation permits, rights-of-ways, and oil and gas leases, as warranted. 14. Continue monitoring of wildlife species in support of interagency wildlife programs. 15. Consider and coordinate the conservation of wildlife resources affected by water development programs (Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958). 16. Conserve, restore and manage wildlife species and their habitat in 	
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<p>cooperation with state wildlife agencies Sikes Act of 1974, as amended).</p> <p>17. Restrict the introduction and importation of exotic species into natural ecosystems on public lands (EO 11987 of May 1977).</p> <p>18. Control and direct ORV use to avoid adverse impacts to soil, vegetation, wildlife, wildlife habitat, and certain other resources on public lands (EO 11989 of May 1977).</p>	
<p>Goal 2–Non-game Species Ensure that habitat of sufficient quantity and quality is provided to support and enhance biological diversity of all native wildlife species.</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze wildlife needs on a case-by-case basis for any proposed projects in forested habitat Use the following as examples of tools to protect habitats that are essential to non-game species of wildlife and to enhance the variety of non-game species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fence small, isolated springs, meadows, and aspen tracts, providing livestock water outside of exclosures. Allow moderate livestock utilization in sagebrush steppe and wet/riparian habitats, and remove livestock early enough in the growing season to allow regrowth and provide residual cover. Exclude livestock grazing on either a permanent or periodic basis within some wet meadow and wetland habitats. Consider stand structure, density and snag retention necessary to meet wildlife needs in timber harvest and forest health operations. Manage woody deciduous riparian habitats to provide a diversity of age class, vertical structure and canopy. Protect the axolotl in Blue Lake. Provide protection for migratory birds, their parts, eggs, nest and habitat (Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, EO 13186 of January 10, 2001). Provide protection for golden eagles, their nest, eggs and parts (Eagle Protection Act of 1962). Consider and coordinate the conservation of wildlife resources affected by water development programs (Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958). Conserve, restore and manage wildlife species and their habitat in cooperation with state wildlife agencies Sikes Act of 1974, as amended). Restrict the introduction and importation of exotic species into natural ecosystems on public lands (EO 11987 of May 1977). Close certain areas to off-road vehicle use to avoid adverse impacts to soil, vegetation, wildlife, wildlife habitat, and certain other resources on public lands (EO 11989 of May 1977). 	
<p>Goal 3–Waterfowl/Wetland Dependent Species Develop coordinated site-specific wetland management programs and projects that support North American Waterfowl Plan and Joint Ventures (NAWCA).</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze wildlife needs on a case-by-case basis for any proposed projects in wetland habitat 	

<p>2. Take the following actions to improve waterfowl habitat to meet projected waterfowl hunting demands and other recreation uses, focusing on the Red Rock River, Madison River, and Lima Reservoir:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the unleased tract of public land adjacent to Price Lane Bridge for waterfowl (T.14S, R.4W, Sections 5, 6, and 7). • Retain two 40-acre parcels near Ennis Lake (T.5S R.1W Sections 10 and 12). • Implement wetland based initiatives for waterfowl and wetland dependent species. • Minimize human disturbance within ¼ mile of Lima Reservoir and the Red Rock River from April 1 to July 1. <p>3. Provide protection for migratory birds, their parts, eggs, nest and habitat (Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, EO 13186 of January 10, 2001).</p> <p>4. Consider and coordinate the conservation of wildlife resources affected by water development programs (Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958).</p> <p>5. Conserve riparian/wetland habitat by intensifying cooperative efforts among state, private and federal interests (Emergency Wetland Resources Act of 1986)</p> <p>6. Conserve, restore and manage wildlife species and their habitat in cooperation with state wildlife agencies Sikes Act of 1974, as amended).</p> <p>7. Restrict the introduction and importation of exotic species into natural ecosystems on public lands (EO 11987 of May 1977).</p> <p>8. Close certain areas to ORV use to avoid adverse impacts to soil, vegetation, wildlife, wildlife habitat, and certain other resources on public lands (EO 11989 of May 1977).</p> <p>9. Minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands (EO 11990 of May 1977).</p> <p>10. Reduce hazards to human safety and preserve values served by floodplains (EO 11988 of May 1977).</p>	
Goal 4—Improve public awareness and understanding of wildlife habitat and ecology.	
1. Participate in outreach programs.	
RESOURCE USES	
<i>Forest Products</i>	
Goal 1—Provide opportunities for traditional and non-traditional uses by incorporating sound ecological principles while contributing to the economic stability of the community.	
<p>1. Manage an estimated 82,000 acres of commercial forest land in the planning area for sustained yield of commercial forest products. Provide the opportunity to offer for sale an average decadal Probable Sustained Quantity of 1.6 million board feet in annual timber production. Encourage removal of suitable biomass (non-commercial size products) associated with this offering.</p> <p>2. Coordinate with appropriate entities pertaining to forest health and/or other administrative concerns.</p>	

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Conduct inventory of remaining forest lands that have not been inventoried. 4. Evaluate thinning in lodgepole pine and/or Douglas-fir types for potential impacts to lynx habitat in accordance with the Lynx Conservation Strategy guidance. 5. Monitor/resolve effects of grazing pressure on regeneration sites. 6. Plant understocked forest areas in the base acreage to stocking commensurate with Historical Range of Variation. 7. Analyze the salvage of forest products resulting from wildfire, prescribed fire, forest insect/disease, or weather induced events. Conduct salvage in a manner commensurate with forest health guidance and in consideration of other resource values. 8. Provide opportunities for small sale of forest products to the general public. 	
<i>Lands and Realty</i>	
Goal 1—Meet public needs for use authorizations such as rights-of-way, leases, and permits while minimizing adverse impacts to other resource values	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyze requests for land use authorizations and apply mitigation measures on a case-by-case basis. 2. Allow owners of non-Federal land surrounded by public land managed under FLPMA a degree of access across public land which will provide for the reasonable use and enjoyment of the non-Federal land. 3. Do not require rights-of-way, leases, permits, or easements for casual use activities. 4. Recognize pre-FLPMA rights-of-way constructed on public lands even though the authorities authorizing these uses have been repealed (i.e., 1866 ditches and canals, RS 2477 roads, etc.). 5. Locate compatible facilities adjacent to, or within existing rights-of-way or use areas to the extent practical. 6. Group new communication site users into suitable existing sites to reduce impacts and expedite application processing. When authorizing development of new communication sites, require building designs that accommodate the maximum number of users. Consider the use of alternative energy sources where electric power is not available. 7. When feasible, require distribution lines to be buried on public lands when within ¼ mile of each side of the Madison River to preserve scenic quality. 	
Goal 2--Adjust land ownership to consolidate public land holdings, acquire lands with high public resource values, and meet public and community needs.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make land ownership adjustments on a case-by-case basis based primarily on criteria and zones established in the 1984 Land Pattern Review and Land Adjustment Supplement to the 1983 State Director Guidance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retention Zones—Emphasize retaining or enhancing public land holdings. Allow disposal of tracts by exchange to realize greater management 	

<p>efficiency or public values, or by sale to serve important public purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands Outside Retention Zones—Make these lands available for the full array of land adjustment opportunities including retention, exchange, sale, or transfer. • Use exchange as the preferred means of land acquisition and disposal. • Analyze land ownership adjustment actions in project specific environmental reviews. <p>2. Limit direct purchase to cases where no practical alternatives exist and high public values would be acquired.</p> <p>3. Acquire the following tracts from the State of Montana to preserve and enhance the unique resource values in the Centennial Mountains area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T.14S, R.4W, Section 36 (640 acres) • T.14S, R.2W, Section 36 (560 acres) • T.14S, R.1W, Section 36 (600 acres) <p>4. Acquire the following tracts in the Big Sheep Creek Canyon area to ensure quality fishing opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T.13S, R.9W, Sections 29 and 30 • T.14S, R.10W, Sections 10, 15, 22, 27, 34, and 35 • T.15S, R.10W, Sections 2, 3, 9, 11, 15, 21, and 22 <p>5. Acquire the following tract from the State of Montana by exchange:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T.15S, R.4W, Section 16 <p>6. Acquire 80 acres for protection of the Everson Creek quarry (T.11S, R.14W, Section 9, N 1/2 of the NW 1/4).</p> <p>7. Retain tracts important for wildlife values unless tracts containing higher wildlife values can be obtained through exchange.</p>	
<p>Goal 3—Acquire and maintain access to public lands where needed to improve management efficiency and facilitate multiple use and the public’s enjoyment of these lands in coordination with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and private landowners.</p>	
<p>1. Acquire legal public or administrative access from willing landowners on a case-by-case basis as the need or opportunity arises using criteria and direction contained in the State Director Guidance on Access (April 1989).</p> <p>2. Use all methods available to acquire easements from willing parties. When possible, emphasize easement acquisition in areas with completed route analyses.</p> <p>3. In conveyance documents associated with land ownership adjustments, maintain existing access to public lands using covenant language.</p>	
<p>Goal 4—Utilize withdrawal actions with the least restrictive measures and minimum size necessary to accomplish the required purposes.</p>	
<p>1. Review existing withdrawals on a case-by-case basis prior to the end of the withdrawal period or as otherwise required by law to determine whether they should be extended, revoked, or modified.</p> <p>2. Consider requests for new withdrawals and withdrawal relinquishments, extensions or modifications on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>3. Analyze proposed withdrawals of the following public lands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public lands in the Centennial Mountains east of Matsingale Creek (from 	

locatable minerals). • Wedding Ring Rock or Lime Kiln Arch (from locatable and leasable minerals) • Squirrel Rock Arch (from locatable and leasable minerals) • Road Agents Rock Arch (from locatable and leasable minerals)	
<i>Livestock Grazing</i>	
Goal 1—Manage the public rangelands to provide for a sustainable level of livestock grazing consistent with multiple use and sustained yield.	
1. Implement the provisions of: • Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended. • The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), as amended. • The Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978. 2. Make 830,579 acres available for managed livestock grazing. Maintain 15,000 acres as unavailable for livestock grazing. 3. Allocate 113,219 AUMs on 425 allotments. Use monitoring to adjust allocations by allotment in order to meet the standards for rangeland health. Impose reductions in graduated steps. Allocate increases after interdisciplinary review. 4. Develop and implement AMPs on allotments as evaluated through the priority watershed assessment process for rangeland health. 5. Continue implementation of existing AMPs, including the associated range improvement projects. 6. Conduct use supervision within staffing capabilities. 7. Continue management of FS-BLM joint allotments under the Beaverhead-Deerlodge NF and Butte District BLM MOU for cooperative management.	
Goal 2—Manage public rangelands in a manner that is compatible with the principles of ecosystem management.	
1. Take action to manage livestock grazing to meet or exceed the following five Butte District Standards for Rangeland Health: • Uplands are in proper functioning condition. • Riparian and wetland areas are in proper functioning condition. • Water quality meets State standards. • Air quality meets State standards. • Provide habitat as necessary, to maintain a viable and diverse population of native plant and animal species, including special status species. 2. Authorize grazing in accordance with the Mountain Foothills EIS. 3. Develop and implement site-specific management of livestock on an allotment-by-allotment basis by priority watersheds. 4. Use “Best Management Practices for Grazing, Montana 1999”.	
<i>Minerals—Leasable Minerals (Energy)</i>	
Goal 1—Advance dependable, affordable, and environmentally responsible production and distribution of oil and gas by making lands available for	

lease and development.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allow an estimated 1,225,842 acres to be available for oil and gas leasing where irretrievable resource commitments would not occur and apply comprehensive protection measure stipulation package, as necessary. 2. Maintain an estimated 128,941 acres as “No Lease” due to wilderness/WSA constraints. 3. Authorize mineral leasing for public lands in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended. 4. Authorize mineral leasing for acquired public lands in accordance with the 1947 Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act. 5. All public lands available for oil and gas leasing will be offered first by competitive bid at an oral auction. 6. Make a reasonable prediction of where oil and gas occurrences and development may occur before leasing public lands in accordance with <i>Conner v. Burford</i> (848 F 2d1441, 9th Cir., 1988). 	
Goal 2–Allow environmentally responsible geophysical exploration for oil and gas in the Dillon FO on lands administered by the BLM.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restrict vehicular oil and gas geophysical exploration in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Fork of Blacktail Deer Creek • Centennial Mountains • Upper Clark Canyon • Axolotl Lakes Area • Madison River • Big Hole River • on unstable and highly erodible soils • on paleontological sites 2. Evaluate oil and gas geophysical exploration in the remainder of the DFO on a case-by-case basis. 3. Review Notices of Intent and develop mitigation measures so as not to create undue and unnecessary degradation. 	
<i>Minerals–Leasable Minerals (Non-Energy)</i>	
Goal 1–Provide opportunity for leasing and development of solid leasable minerals in an environmentally sound manner	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide for the leasing and development of leasable resources on those areas where irretrievable resource commitments will not occur. 2. Monitor reclamation of the phosphate mine in the Centennial Mountains. 3. Follow interim management policy and guidelines for mineral leasing in WSAs as appropriate. 	
<i>Minerals–Locatable Minerals</i>	
Goal 1–Encourage and facilitate development of locatable minerals in the manner to prevent undue and unnecessary degradation.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinate with MT DEQ in accordance with the MOU during the review and approval of mining operations and comply with state and federal laws. 2. Continue administration of locatable minerals as required by law and 	

<p>regulation (43 CFR 3809).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and process notices to ensure exploration does not create unnecessary and undue degradation of the environment. • Review and process plans of operation to ensure the proposed action does not create unnecessary and undue degradation of the environment. • Conduct annual compliance inspections on each notice and plan of operation. • Allow casual use where work is done by hand and no explosives are used. Refer inquirers to appropriate agencies for further guidance. <p>3. Manage approximately 30,000 acres of federal mineral estate as closed to locatable mineral entry.</p> <p>4. Analyze all activity recommendations regarding disposal or withdrawal of lands on a case-by-case basis for mineral potential (i.e., mineral character) of each tract before any decision is finalized.</p>	
<i>Minerals–Mineral Materials</i>	
Goal 1–Provide for the extraction of mineral materials to meet public demand, while minimizing adverse impacts to other resource values.	
<p>1. Provide mineral materials in accordance with the Materials Act of 1947 and 43 CFR 3600.</p> <p>2. Maintain presently authorized mineral material sites.</p> <p>3. Process exclusive mineral material sales and establish new community pits or common use areas on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>4. Allow casual use where collection of small quantities is done by hand and material is for personal use.</p> <p>5. Utilize existing community pits and common-use areas to the extent feasible.</p> <p>6. Inventory, identify, and develop areas that will provide saleable mineral materials for public and private use.</p>	
<i>Recreation</i>	
Goal 1–Provide a diverse array of quality, resource based recreation opportunities while protecting the resource values, minimizing user conflicts, and promoting public safety.	
<p>1. Manage public lands in the Madison River corridor by implementing the following plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bear Trap Canyon Wilderness Management Plan</i> (1984) • <i>Lower Bear Trap Canyon Project Plan</i> (September 1984). • Continue managing lands in the Lower Madison River corridor in accordance with the provisions of the 1999 emergency closure until replaced by the <i>Lower Madison River Recreation Area Management Plan</i> <in press>. • <i>Missouri Madison Comprehensive Recreation Plan</i> <p>2. Manage public lands in the Big Hole River corridor by implementing the following plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lower Big Hole River Recreation Area Management Plan</i> (March 1987) <p>3. Manage Axolotl Lakes acquisition lands under interim management as</p>	

<p>described in BLM EA #MT-050-2001-13 for the Axolotl Lakes land exchange.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No permanent grazing allocation. • No recreational facility development. • No special recreation permits for outfitters. • Maintain the integrity of the cabin and pursue a rental program and other administrative uses. • No motorized use is allowed except snowmobile use between December 1 and May 15 and administrative uses. <p>4. Manage the Centennial Mountains in accordance with the Centennial Mountains Travel Management Plan (February 2001).</p> <p>5. Maintain and/or improve the quality and quantity of sport fishing opportunities on public lands.</p> <p>6. Provide for, enhance, and protect opportunities for non-motorized trail activities.</p> <p>7. Provide for appropriate protection of significant cave resources in accordance with the Federal Cave Resource Protection Act of 1988.</p>	
<p>Goal 2—Develop and maintain appropriate recreation facilities, balancing public demand, protection of Public Land resources, and fiscal responsibility.</p>	
<p>1. Maintain the following developed recreation sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Fork of Blacktail Deer Creek • Deadwood Gulch • Maiden Rock • Red Mountain Campground • Warm Springs • Ruby Creek Campground • South Madison Campground • Palisades Day Use • Kobayashi Beach • Klutes Landing • Shoshone Ridge • Ruby Reservoir • Trail Creek • Powerhouse Boat Launch • Bear Trap Trail Head • Red Mountain Day Use • Fall Creek Day Use <p>2. Develop and implement a sign plan to effectively identify public land, travel routes, recreation areas, and areas of interest.</p> <p>3. Identify appropriate areas for rockhounding.</p>	
<p>Goal 3—Issue special recreation permits in an equitable manner for specific recreational uses of the public lands and related waters as a means to minimize user conflicts, control visitor use, to protect recreation resources, and to provide for private and commercial recreation use.</p>	
<p>1. Identify and designate areas suitable and available for commercial outfitting which do not impair the general public's enjoyment of that area.</p> <p>2. Manage current special recreation permits in accordance with the established terms and conditions. Accept no new applications that require additional</p>	

analysis.	
Goal 4—Develop and maintain cooperative relationships with National, State, and local recreation providers, tourism entities, and local recreational groups.	
1. Complete development and maintenance of sites identified in the 2002 FERC re-licensing agreement for the Missouri-Madison hydroelectric project.	
Goal 5—In coordination with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and private landowners, manage motorized travel to provide recreational experiences while maintaining or protecting resource values.	
1. Implement travel plan as depicted on the Southwest Montana Interagency Visitor/Travel Map, except for the Centennial Mountains.	
2. Manage the Centennial Mountains in accordance with the Centennial Mountains Travel Management Plan (February 2001).	
3. Control and direct the use of off road vehicles on public lands to protect the resources, promote the safety of all users, and minimize conflicts among the various uses in accordance with Executive Orders 11644 and 11989.	
4. Provide opportunities for motorized OHV use, where appropriate.	
5. Promote the use of shared trails wherever possible.	
<i>Renewable Energy</i>	
Goal 1—Provide opportunities for the development of renewable energy resources from sources such as wind, biomass, solar, and low-impact hydropower while minimizing adverse impacts to other resource values.	
1. Analyze proposals for renewable energy development on a case-by-case basis.	
<i>Transportation and Facilities</i>	
Goal 1—Manage facilities, including roads and trails, to provide for public access or administrative needs, while maintaining or protecting resource values, in coordination with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and private landowners.	
1. Inventory system roads and other facilities and maintain to BLM standards.	
2. Analyze new road or facility construction on a case-by case basis.	
3. Close and rehabilitate non-essential roads where problems exist, if the expenditure of funds is justified	
<i>Utility and Communication Corridors</i>	
Goal 1—Encourage the use of designated right-of-way corridors and use areas to the extent practical in order to minimize adverse environmental impacts and the proliferation of separate rights-of-way.	
1. Designate no formal corridors. Locate compatible facilities adjacent to or within existing rights-of-way or use areas to the extent practical.	
2. Group new communication site users into suitable existing sites to reduce impacts and expedite application processing.	
FIRE ECOLOGY	
<i>Wildland Fire</i>	
Goal 1—Provide protection of human life and property	

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The appropriate action will be used on all man-caused and natural fire starts. The action will be based on the following criterion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control Area–Immediate action will be taken with sufficient forces to suppress a fire within the first burning period. 2. Confinement Area A (Ruby Mountains)–Use natural and/or preconstructed barriers or environmental conditions to confine a fire and manage for desired results before implementing full suppression. 3. Take suppression actions in areas designated as Confinement Area B based on the following acreage limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel Type H (lighter stocked conifers): 10 acres • Fuel Type L (perennial grasses): 250 acres • Fuel Type G (dense conifers): 10 acres • Fuel Type T (sage/grass): 250 acres 	
Goal 2–Manage wildland fire to benefit resource values and minimize adverse effects.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use the Beaverhead Deerlodge National Forest and DNRC to implement fire preparedness, prevention, and suppression on BLM land through the Interagency offset and Six Party Fire Protection Agreement. 2. Implement an aerial detection plan in cooperation with other fire management agencies. 	
Goal 3–Reduce the risk and cost of severe wildland fire.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Naturally ignited wildland fires in the Beartrap Unit of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness Area will be managed under the prescription guidelines established in the <i>Beartrap Unit of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness Area Fire Management Plan</i>. 2. Restrict equipment use in wilderness and wilderness study areas. 	
Prescribed Fire	
Goal 1–Sustain ecological health and function of fire adapted grasslands, shrublands, and forests.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct a collaborative fuels management program across agency boundaries to accomplish resource or landscape management objectives. 2. Reduce slash generated from forest management projects in a cost efficient manner. 3. Use prescribed fire to reduce available fuels in "damaged stands". 4. Provide up to two years of review time with Fish, Wildlife and Parks for vegetation treatments. 	
Goal 2–Use prescribed fire and other fuels management methods to reduce hazardous fuels while meeting other resource objectives.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Place priority on fuels reduction in urban interface areas. 2. Prioritize treatments based on comparing historical fire regimes and current fire severity. 3. Maintain fire dependent ecosystems and restore those outside their natural balance through mechanical, chemical, and prescribed fire treatments. 	
Rehabilitation	

Goal 1--Mitigate the adverse effects of fire on the soil, vegetation, and water resources in a cost effective manner.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct a collaborative fuels management program across agency boundaries to accomplish resource or landscape management objectives. 2. Reduce slash generated from forest management projects in a cost efficient manner. 3. Use prescribed fire to reduce available fuels in "damaged stands". 4. Provide up to two years of review time with FWP for vegetation treatments. 5. Prioritize treatments based on comparing historical fire regimes and current fire severity. 6. Maintain fire dependent ecosystems and restore those outside their natural balance through mechanical, chemical, and prescribed fire treatments. 	
SPECIAL AREAS DESIGNATIONS	
<i>Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)</i>	
Goal 1--Protect relevant and important values through ACEC designation and apply special management where standard or routine management is not adequate to protect the values from risks or threats of damage/degradation or to provide for public safety from natural hazards.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designate no ACECs. Conduct a case-by-case review of proposed actions in potential ACECs that meet the relevance and importance to protect human life and safety or significant resources from degradation. Potential ACECs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beaverhead Rock (historic resources) ▪ Big Sheep Creek Basin (wetland habitats and associated plant species) ▪ Block Mountain (geologic features) ▪ Blue Lake (axolotl habitat) ▪ Centennial Mountains (scenic values, grizzly bear, lynx, wolf habitats, wildlife migration, Whipple's beardtongue, avalanche ecology) ▪ Centennial Sandhills (sand dune complex and associated plant species of special concern) ▪ Centennial Valley Wetlands (wetland habitats, peregrine falcon, trumpeter swan, and other migratory bird habitat, paleontological resources) ▪ Everson Creek (cultural resources) ▪ Ferruginous Hawk Nesting Area (ferruginous hawk nests/habitat) ▪ Lewis & Clark Trail (historic resources) ▪ Muddy Creek/Big Sheep Creek (scenic values, cultural resources) ▪ Thorium City Site (radioactivity as a natural hazard) ▪ Virginia City Historic District (historic resources) ▪ Westslope Cutthroat Trout Habitats (with greater than 99% purity) 	
<i>Back Country Byways</i>	
Goal 1—Highlight scenic, historic, archaeologic, or other interest values associated with Back Country Byways in partnership with communities, interest groups, and state and federal agencies.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement the plan developed for the Big Sheep Creek Back Country Byway. 	
<i>National Recreation Areas</i>	
None	

<i>National Trails</i>	
Goal 1—Assist in cooperative efforts to manage current and future national trails to protect the values for which they were designated.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist in a cooperative effort in managing the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, the Nez Perce National Historic Trail, and the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail. 2. Implement interagency agreement for management of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail. 	
<i>Wild and Scenic Rivers</i>	
Goal 1—Identify river segments suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct a case-by-case review of proposed actions in eligible rivers or river segments and apply protective management, subject to valid existing rights, to protect the free-flow, outstandingly remarkable values, and tentative classification. Eligible rivers include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bear Creek ▪ Beaverhead River ▪ Big Hole River (2 segments) ▪ Big Sheep Creek ▪ Madison River (3 segments) 	
<i>Wilderness</i>	
Goal 1—Manage designated wilderness areas for the preservation of natural conditions and processes, and to provide opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage 6162 acres as designated wilderness of the Bear Trap Unit of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness according to direction provided by the BLM Manual H-8560-1, <i>Management of Designated Wilderness Areas</i> (1988). 2. Implement the <i>Wilderness Management Plan for Bear Trap Canyon Unit of Lee Metcalf Wilderness</i> (1984) and the <i>Limits of Acceptable Change Management Direction, Bear Trap Canyon Unit</i> (1991), 	
<i>Wilderness Study Areas</i>	
Goal 1—Manage wilderness study areas so as not to impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness until such time as Congress either designates them as wilderness or releases them from further study.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage the following areas in accordance with the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (BLM Manual H-8550-1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruby Mountains • Blacktail Mountains • East Fork of Blacktail Deer Creek • Hidden Pasture Creek • Bell/Limekiln Canyons • Henneberry Ridge • Axolotl Lakes • Centennial Mountains • Farlin Creek (section 202) • Tobacco Root Tack On (section 202) 	
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS	
<i>Economics</i>	

Goal 1—Provide for a diverse array of stable economic opportunities in an environmentally sound manner.	
See objectives and actions in other sections.	
<i>Environmental Justice</i>	
Goal 1—Minimize disproportionate negative effects to minority or low income populations per Executive Order 12898.	
<i>Health and Safety—Abandoned Mine Lands</i>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take appropriate action on historic mine sites that present serious threats to the environment and pose safety risks to the public. 2. Prioritize reclamation based on the inventory of sites and the degree of threat to human health, the environment, and public safety. 3. Conduct reclamation in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. 	
<i>Health and Safety—Debris Flows</i>	
None	
<i>Health and Safety—Hazardous Materials</i>	
Goal 1—Protect humans and the environment from exposure to hazardous materials.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comply with all appropriate laws and regulations regarding hazardous materials. 2. Do not permit unauthorized storage, treatment, or disposal of hazardous waste on public lands. 3. Respond to hazardous materials incidents and sites using standard operating procedures. 	
<i>Indian Trust Resources</i>	
None—see <i>Cultural Resources</i> and <i>Tribal Treaty Rights</i>	
<i>Social</i>	
Goal 1—Provide for a diverse array of activities that result in social benefits while minimizing negative social effects.	
1. Assess impacts of project proposals on a case-by-case basis.	
<i>Tribal Treaty Rights</i>	
Goal 1—Accommodate treaty and legal rights of appropriate Native American groups in management of public lands.	
1. Conduct legally required consultation with federally recognized Indian tribes as sovereign nations in a government-to-government relationship with the United States.	